REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The foregoing amendments and the following remarks are responsive to the Office Action mailed August 27, 2004. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present application.

Claims 1-16 have been cancelled. New claims 17- 40 have been provided. Therefore, claims 17- 40 are presented for examination.

Applicant respectfully submits that the art used to reject the claims canceled has been considered in view of the new claims.

35 U.S.C. § 102(e) Rejections

The Office Action rejected claims 1-6 and 11-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,741,853 (hereinafter "Jiang"). Applicant submits that the new independent claims 17, 27 and 33 include limitations not disclosed nor suggested by Jiang. Therefore, applicant's independent claims are not anticipated by Jiang. In particular, applicant's independent claims 17, 27 and 33, include the limitation, or limitation similar thereto, of:

> . . . executing the data transfer; and
> returning notebook resources to an idle state.

The Office Action states that Jiang discusses "returning notebook resources to an idle state" and refers to Jiang's column 4, lines 42-51. (Office Action, Page 3, line 6). Applicant respectfully submits that Jiang does not teach or suggest returning notebook resources to an idle state. Jiang discusses a device aware Internet Portal such that a single means of access to multiple mobile stations (MS), such as a cell phone, a mini-browser phone, a laptop

computer, or a PDA, is provided. (Jiang, Title; Column 2, lines 48-56; Figure 1).

In column 4, lines 40-51, Jiang states:

> Push messages, such as e-mail, pages, scheduling events, stock
> quotes, weather, and sports information, among others, are
> generally delivered at a specified time or event. Delivery is made to
> a predetermined device and is made regardless of the user's
> status, device status, or message content. Therefore, if a message
> is sent to an MS that is not activated or is unavailable to the user,
> the information may not reach the MS user. Additionally, if the
> information was of such a type that the information cannot be
> displayed accurately on the device, the information may be
> meaningless to the mobile user. Message delivery, therefore, is not
> guaranteed to reach the mobile user in a useable format.

In order to address the problem related to push messages, Jiang
discusses delivering messages such that the user receives the message on a
preferred device and in a preferred format, depending on the devices signed-up
by the user, the devices the user is currently operating, message content, device
capability, message priority, and user preferences. (Jiang, column 17, lines 59-
67). Jiang does not disclose returning the device to an idle state after data
delivery.

Applicant respectfully submits that because applicant's independent
claims 17, 27 and 33 include limitations that are not disclosed nor suggested by
Jiang, the independent claims 17, 27 and 33 and their respective dependent
claims are not anticipated by Jiang.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejections

The Office Action rejected claims 7-10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being
unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,530,879 (hereinafter "Crump") in view of U.S.
Patent 6,421,754 (hereinafter "Kau"). Applicant's newly added claims include
limitations not disclosed nor suggested by Crump or Kau, either individually or in

combination. In particular, applicant's independent claims 17, 27 and 33, include

the limitation, or limitation similar thereto, of:

> . . . activating an idle storage device in a computer system to
> transfer data while a main processor of the computer is idle. . .

The Office Action states that the Crump does not teach or suggest a

system management controller that controls access to the notebook while the

main processor is idle. (Office Action, page 7, lines 1-3). Rather, the Office

Action states that the limitation is disclosed in Kau which teaches "a block

diagram of a system management interrupt circuitry in the CPU" at Kau, column

38, lines 55-61 and Figure 31, items 55-61. (Office Action, page 7, lines 4-5).

Kau disucces an electronic wiring board comprising a printed wiring board,

a first integrated circuit (IC) mounted on the wiring board, and a second IC

mounted on the wiring board and coupled to the first IC, the second IC

comprising a card system management interrupt (SMI) output pin, interrupt pins

and circuitry.

As is well known in the art, an interrupt is a signal informing a program

that an event has occurred. When a program receives an interrupt signal, it

takes a specified action. For instance, interrupt signals can cause a program to

suspend itself temporarily to service the interrupt. Kau describes the purpose of

the system management interrupt (SMI) as follows:

> Core 702 has a system-management mode with an additional interrupt
> and a separate address space that is suitably used for system power
> management or software transparent emulation of I/O (input/output)
> peripherals. This separate address space is also accessible by the
> operating system or applications. The system management mode is
> entered using a system management interrupt which has a higher priority

than any other interrupt and is maskable. While running in the separate address space, the system management interrupt routine advantageously executes without interfering with the operating system or application programs. After reception of the system management interrupt, portions of the CPU are automatically saved, system management mode is entered and program execution begins in the separate address space. System management mode memory mapping into main DRAM memory is supported.

(Kau, column 14, lines 7-23). Thus, Kau discusses an electronic wiring board with SMI circuitry, which causes the CPU to enter system management mode and save portions of itself. Kau does not teach or suggest allowing access to the notebook while the processor is idle.

Applicant's newly added claims are patentable for the above reasons. The prior art cited in the Office Action does not disclose the elements of claim 17, 27 and 33. Specifically, the prior art does not teach activating an idle storage device in a computer to accept data transfer while a main processor of the computer is idle, executing the data transfer and returning utilized system resources to an idle state.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully submits that all pending claims are in condition for allowance. Such allowance is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite or assist in the allowance of the present application, the Examiner is invited to call John Ward at (408) 720-8300.
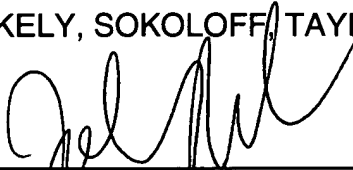
Authorization is hereby given to charge our Deposit Account No. 02-2666 for any charges that may be due.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN

Date: 12/28/04

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